

REMARKS

Applicant, applicant's patent attorney and applicant's general counsel wish to thank the examiner for taking time out of his busy schedule to meet on August 30, 2006, to discuss the above-identified pending patent application. During this interview, applicant discussed the patentability of the then current pending claims in view of Lloyd and the Altova reference manual. Although nothing was resolved at the meeting, applicant has amended the claims and further argues that the amended claims recite patentable subject matter in view of the cited prior art.

Claims 1-20 are currently pending. Claims 1, 15 and 20 are independent claims.

In a final office action dated May 17, 2006, the examiner rejected claims 1-20 as having been anticipated by Lloyd.

Applicant's claimed invention was reduced to practice before the filing date of Lloyd because Applicant's StyleVision User and Reference Manual, version 5, release 3, was published on January 27, 2003. The co-inventors of the above-identified patent application are the co-authors of the subject matter described in the StyleVision User and Reference Manual, version 5, release 3. The claimed features of the above-identified patent application are contained in the StyleVision User and Reference Manual, version 5, release 3. The software product having the claimed features of the above-identified patent application was first made publicly available through download on January 22, 2003, and referred to as Stylevision, version 5, release 3. Accordingly, Lloyd is not prior art to applicant's claimed invention.

Assuming that Lloyd is prior art to the above-identified patent application, and applicant makes no such admission, applicant's claims, as amended, are not anticipated by Lloyd.

For example, claims 1, 15 and 20, as amended, recite "an integrated visual design environment (VDE) comprising a structured data source display panel including a structured data source having design elements and attributes, and a document design display panel for displaying a document being designed from the structured data source displayed in the structured data source display panel, the structure data source display panel and the document design display panel displayed simultaneously," or similar language. Lloyd fails to describe or disclose at least this quoted claim feature.

In the final office action dated May 17, 2006, the examiner argued that the above claimed feature is disclosed in Lloyd in FIG. 2 and in paragraphs 0016 and 0086, reproduced below for the convenience of the examiner:

[0016] All of the above functionality is generally user-specifiable. In yet another embodiment of the present invention, such user specification may be accomplished through one or more graphic user interfaces (GUIs) specifically configured to simplify the creation of a multi-purpose stylesheet for a user. [Lloyd, paragraph 0016]

[0086] A user may create, edit, or otherwise modify a multi-purpose stylesheet in accordance with the present invention through the use of a graphical user interface (GUI) associated with an embodiment of the present invention. The GUI Layer may use the Single Document Interface (SDI) for the main window. Normally, an SDI application comprises four visible objects: the main frame window (CFrameWnd), a toolbar (CToolBar), the view (Cview), and a status bar at the bottom (CstatusBar). In the embodiment shown in FIG. 2, 12 and 13, Styler's main window base class, StylerFrameWnd, derives from the MFC CFrameWnd class. Thus, as shown, Styler comprises three splitter dialog windows. The splitter windows, StylerTreeView 210, StylerDescriptionView 212, and StylerPropView 214 are derived from StylerView which is a subclass of MFC's CformView class. [Lloyd, paragraph 0086]

Lloyd is very different from applicant's claimed invention. Applicant claims a single GUI simultaneously displaying a structured data source display panel and a document design display panel. Lloyd is all about dialog boxes. As is known to those skilled in this art, dialog boxes are special windows which are used by computer programs to display information to the user and to get a response. They are so-called because they form a dialog between the computer and the user, e.g., requesting input from the user.

Lloyd discloses one or more graphical user interfaces (GUIs) and one or more dialog boxes. For example, Lloyd's FIGs. 2, 12 and 13 disclose a user interface 20 having a StyleTreeView dialog box 210, StyleDescriptionView dialog box 212, and StylePropView dialog box 214. More particularly, Lloyd discloses:

[0087] StylerTreeView 210 displays the top splitter window where the element 22 and styler 26 tree controls are displayed. StylerDescriptionView 212 displays the middle splitter window where the description text is displayed. Typically, the information displayed in StylerDescriptionView 212 is read-only text description information of the currently selected item(s) in the top tree controls. StylerPropView 214 displays the bottom splitter window where the properties are displayed. The StylerPropView 214 manages displaying and modifying of properties associated with the selected item(s) in the top tree controls. [Lloyd, paragraph 0087]

None of Lloyd's GUIs, with or without dialog boxes, disclose or describe an integrated visual design environment simultaneously displaying a structured data source display panel and a document design display panel. On the contrary, Lloyd's dialog boxes are merely functions of a stylesheet editor. Accordingly, claims 1, 15 and 20 are not anticipated by Lloyd.

Claims 1, 15 and 20, as amended, also recite “dragging and dropping selected design elements or attributes from the structured data source in the structured data source display panel to the document in the document design display panel to generate a meta stylesheet,” or similar language. Loyd fails to describe, disclose or even mention at least this quoted claim feature.

In the final office action dated May 17, 2006, the examiner argued that the above claimed feature is disclosed in Lloyd at paragraphs 0033 and 0081, reproduced below for the convenience of the examiner:

[0033] FIG. 14 is a screenshot of editing stylesheet file source code in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. [Lloyd, paragraph 0033]

[0081] The process of the present invention further enables developer customizations for specific elements/contexts and outputs while maintaining Styler control of all other elements/contexts/outputs. The multi-purpose stylesheet allows extended customization beyond formatting. Editing the element source enables developers to provide additional capabilities while still allowing all other elements and outputs to be modified by the multi-purpose stylesheet. As shown in FIG. 13, to edit the element source, the element source is identified (e.g., XSL-HTML file, XSL-FO, XSL-HTML Help, XSL-Web, XSL-Contributor, or FOSI). An example of editing an XSL-HTML file source is shown in FIG. 14. In FIG. 14, the "copyright" element 170 of an HTML File output is edited. An example of editing an XSL-HTML file source is shown in FIG. 14. In FIG. 14, the "copyright" element 170 of an HTML File output is edited. [Lloyd, paragraph 0081]

Lloyd's FIG. 14 merely discloses a file source, as indicated in paragraph 0081 and cited by the examiner. No where does Lloyd describe, disclose or even mention dragging and dropping selected design elements or attributes from the structured data source in the structured data source display panel to the document in the document design display panel, or any concept of dragging and dropping. Accordingly, claims 1, 15 and 20 are not anticipated by Lloyd.

Claim 20, as amended, recites “selectively displaying a preview of an output document rendered as a result of applying one of the program code instances.” Lloyd fails to describe or disclose at least this quoted claim feature.

The examiner argued that the above quoted claim feature is disclosed in Lloyd at paragraphs 0037, 0082, 0083, 0033 and 0081, reproduced below for the convenience of the examiner:

[0037] FIG. 18 is a screenshot of user options for exporting to a specific stylesheet language for use in other applications in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. [Lloyd, paragraph 0037]

[0082] FIG. 18 illustrates a dialog box 200 showing user options for exporting to a specific output. Based upon the multi-purpose stylesheet (a single style file), multiple, target-specific stylesheet languages may be exported. Thus, a single user interface and a single style file may be used to output, for example, XSLT for a flat HTML file, XSLT for an MS HTML Help file, XSLT for Web output, XSL-FO for Print output, FOSI (DOD standard for SGML formatting) for print and editing in Epic Editor, XSLT for editing in Contributor, .wstyle for editing in Companion (add-in to MS Word

2003), or other outputs. The listed outputs are intended to be illustrative, not limiting. [Lloyd, paragraph 0082]

[0083] Finally, the output styling process terminates in end operation 140 such as a save operation. [Lloyd, paragraph 0083]

[0033] FIG. 14 is a screenshot of editing stylesheet file source code in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. [Lloyd, paragraph 0033]

[0081] ...An example of editing an XSL-HTML file source is shown in FIG. 14. In FIG. 14, the "copyright" element 170 of an HTML File output is edited. [Lloyd, paragraph 0081]

Applicant respectfully believes that the examiner has mischaracterized the reference in view of this quoted claim feature. As disclosed in Lloyd above, FIG. 18 is a dialog box and has nothing to do with selectively displaying a preview of an output document rendered as a result of applying one of the program code instances, as claimed in claim 20.

[0037] FIG. 18 is a screenshot of user options for exporting to a specific stylesheet language for use in other applications. [Lloyd, paragraph 0037]

Further, as disclosed in Lloyd, FIG. 14 is a screenshot of editing stylesheet file source, and has nothing to do with selectively displaying a preview of an output document rendered as a result of applying one of the program code instances, as claimed in claim 20.

[0033] FIG. 14 is a screenshot of editing stylesheet file source code in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. [Lloyd, paragraph 0033]

Lloyd's dialog box merely shows user options for exporting to a specific output. Based upon the multi-purpose stylesheet (a single style file), multiple, target-specific stylesheet languages may be exported.

Applicant's claim recites "a preview of an output document rendered as a result of applying one of the program code instances." Lloyd fails to disclose or describe this claim feature. Accordingly, claim 20 is not anticipated by Lloyd.

In the same final office action dated May 17, 2006, the examiner rejected claims 1, 15 and 20 as having been anticipated by Altova's Stylevision 5 User and Reference Manual published in 2003.

As stated above, Applicant's StyleVision User and Reference Manual, version 5, release 3, was published on January 27, 2003. The co-inventors of the above-identified patent application are the co-authors of the subject matter described in the StyleVision User and Reference Manual, version 5, release 3. The claimed features of the above-identified patent application are contained in the StyleVision User and Reference Manual, version 5, release 3.

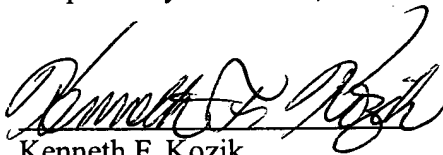
Software product having the claimed features of the above-identified patent application was first made publicly available through download on January 22, 2003, and referred to as Stylevision, version 5, release 3. Stylevision, version 5, release 3, was not on sale or available to the public prior to January 22, 2003. Within twelve months of the first download of Stylevision version 5, release 3, applicant filed the above-identified patent application on January 21, 2004.

Accordingly, StyleVision User and Reference Manual, version 5, release 3 is not prior art to applicant's claimed invention.

It is believed that all of the pending claims have been addressed. However, the absence of a reply to a specific rejection, issue or comment does not signify agreement with or concession of that rejection, issue or comment. In addition, because the arguments made above may not be exhaustive, there may be reasons for patentability of any or all pending claims (or other claims) that have not been expressed. Finally, nothing in this paper should be construed as an intent to concede any issue with regard to any claim, except as specifically stated in this paper, and the amendment of any claim does not necessarily signify concession of unpatentability of the claim prior to its amendment.

Respectfully submitted,

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